THE NEARCTIC DORYCTINAE, IV. NOTES ON THE GENUS DENDROSOTER WESMAEL AND DESCRIPTION OF ONE NEW SPECIES

(HYMENOPTERA, BRACONIDAE)

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Muesebeck (1938) revised the genus *Dendrosoter* for the United States, discussing generic synonymy and providing a key to the four known species. The present paper provides additional distribution records for two species and a description of a new one from the southwestern United States. The records listed below are in addition to those found in the Hymenoptera Catalogue (Muesebeck and Walkley, 1951) and its two supplements (Muesebeck, 1958 and 1967).

Dendrosoter protuberans (Nees)

Bracon protuberans Nees, 1834, p. 121.

This species is being studied in Michigan and Ohio as a potential control agent for *Scolytus multistriatus* (Marsham), the smaller European elm bark beetle. It is listed here in the likely event that it will become established in the United States. In Muesebeck's key (1938, p. 282), *protuberans* will run to couplet 3 and agrees most closely with *integer* Muesebeck. However, the males of *protuberans* are easily recognized by their swollen third segment of the maxillary palpus and by the short stigma in the hindwing (fig. 1); the females are distinguished by the shorter malar space which is less than one-half of the eye height.

Dendrosoter sulcatus Muesebeck

Dendrosoter sulcatus Muesebeck, 1938, p. 284.

I have seen specimens from Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and New York. This species has previously been recorded from Florida, North Carolina, Virginia, Washington, D.C., Wisconsin, and Texas. The range of *sulcatus* is probably throughout the states east of the Great Plains.

Dendrosoter chansleri Marsh, n. sp.

Female.—Length 4.5 mm. Color dark brown except calli on head and basal antennal segments which are lighter brown. Head cubicle; frons deeply excavated between calli; temples and malar space equal to eye height; face, temples, and vertex finely rugulopunctate, frons rugolose with a weak median longitudinal carina from antennae to median ocellus; calli strongly rugose; antennae 25 segmented, inner edge of first and second flagellar segments concave, length of first flagellar segment nearly equal to second. Mesonotal lobes granular; notauli deep, meeting before scutellar furrow in a wide coarsely rugose area; mesopleural disc

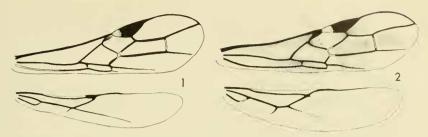


Fig. 1. Dendrosoter protuberans (Nees), fore and hindwings, &. Fig. 2. D. chansleri Marsh, n. sp., fore and hindwings, ♀.

finely reticulate; mesopleural furrow shallow, foveolate, slightly longer than one-half width of mesopleuron; scutellar furrow deep, with numerous cross carinae; scutellar disc granular; propodeum entirely rugose, carinae definite only on apical edge. Wings maculated, venation as in fig. 2. Hind coxae coarsely striate. First abdominal tergum as long as apical width, longitudinally striate, without a definite raised median area; tergum (2+3) longitudinally striate on basal one-third; remainder of abdominal terga smooth; ovipositor a little longer than abdomen.

Male.—Unknown.

Holotype Female.—NEW MEXICO: Lincoln National Forest, J. F. Chansler, Hopk. U.S. 37240-G, *Pinus ponderosa*, in association with *Dendroctonus adjunctus*. USNM 68927.

Paratypes.—3 \circ \circ , same data as holotype; all deposited in U.S. National Museum.

This species runs to *integer* in Muesebeck's key but differs in its larger size, color, coarser sculpturing, larger rugose area where notauli meet, deeper notauli, wing maculations rather than cross bands, more convex scutellum, and lack of definite carinae on the propodeum.

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